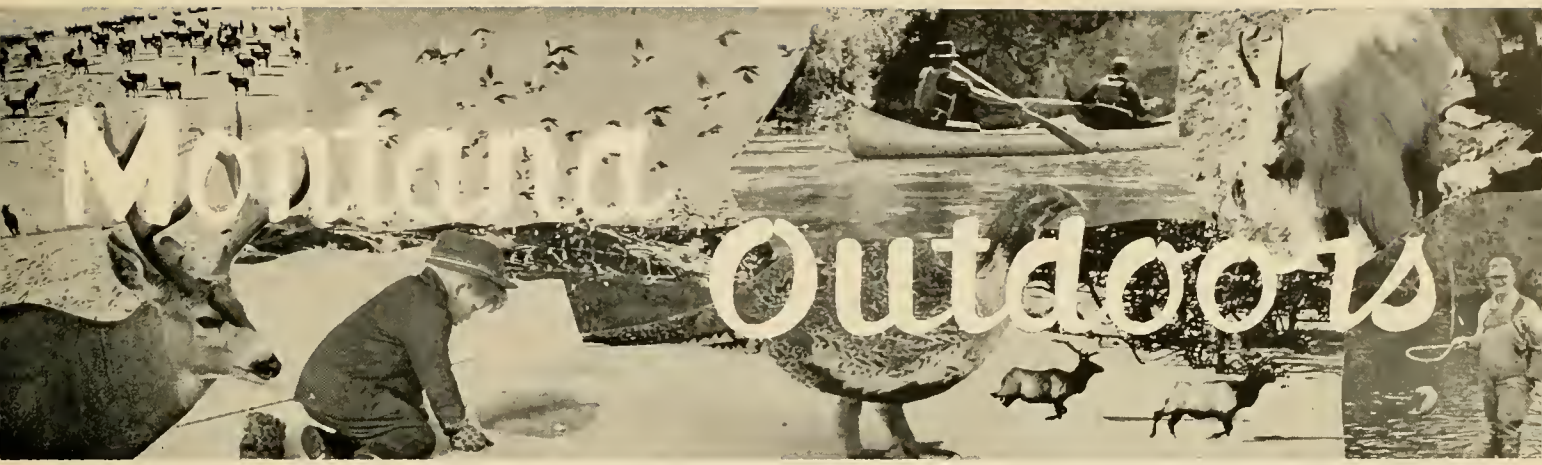


VOLUME 1 — NO. 8 MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT AUGUST, 1966

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

1966 Hunting Regulations

Game Bird Identification

Ruffed grouse, one of Montana's native mountain game birds.

1966 UPLAND GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Seasons and bag limits on mountain grouse, prairie grouse, partridge and wild turkeys have been set for the 1966 hunting season. Production of most species was good this spring and an excellent bird season is expected.

Shooting hours for all species of grouse, partridge, and wild turkeys will be from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Also this year, as last year, field dressed birds should have at least one wing attached to the carcass for identification and aging.

Mountain Grouse: Hunting for blue, ruffed and Franklin's grouse will run from September 11 through November 27 in Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders and that portion of Deer Lodge, Lewis & Clark

and Silver Bow Counties lying west of the Continental Divide.

In Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Gallatin, Glacier, Golden Valley, Hill, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Liberty, Madison, Meagher, Park, Pondera, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Wheatland and that portion of Deer Lodge, Lewis & Clark and Silver Bow Counties lying east of the Continental Divide hunting will run from September 18 through November 27. In all these counties the daily limit will be five birds regardless of species. After opening day, the possession limit will be ten mountain grouse. Mountain grouse may be taken with a shotgun not larger than a ten gauge or long bow and arrow, rifle or handgun.

Sage Grouse: All sage grouse areas will open to hunting on September 18; however, closing dates will vary. Blaine, Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, that portion of Choteau County north and east of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Hill, McCone, Liberty, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Prairie, Rosebud, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux and Yellowstone Counties will be open from September 18 through October 16. The daily bag limit will be four birds and the possession limit after the first day will be eight sage grouse.

In Broadwater, Gallatin, Jefferson, Meagher and Park Counties the sage grouse season will extend from September 18 through September 25. The daily bag limit for these counties will be three birds. After opening day, six sage grouse may be in possession.

Beaverhead and Madison Counties will be open from September 18 through October 16. The daily bag limit will be three birds, and after opening day, there will be a six bird possession limit. Sage grouse may be hunted with a shotgun no larger than ten gauge, or long bow and arrow.

Sharptailed Grouse: Hunting for sharptailed grouse will be open in the following counties from September 18 through October 2: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade, all of Chouteau except that portion east and north of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, Gallatin, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Park, Pondera and Teton Counties.

Big Horn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland, and Yellowstone Counties will be open from September 18 through October 16. The daily bag limit for these counties will be three birds and after the opening day six sharptails may be in possession.

Blaine, Carter, that portion of Chouteau east and north of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, McCone, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Toole, Treasure, Valley and Wibaux Counties will also be open from September 18 through October 16; however, the daily bag limit in these counties will be four birds and after the opening day the possession limit for sharptailed grouse will be eight. Sharptailed grouse may be taken with a shotgun not larger than a ten gauge or long bow and arrow.

Hungarian and Chukar Partridge: The following counties will be open to Hungarian and Chukar partridges from September 18 through October 2: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade, all of Chouteau except that portion east and north of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, Gallatin, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Park, Pondera, and Teton Counties.

Big Horn, Blaine, Carbon, Carter, that portion of Chouteau east and north of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Golden Valley, Hill, Liberty, McCone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux and Yellowstone Counties will be open from September 18 through October 16.

The limits of Hungarian and Chukar partridges in these counties will be an aggregate of six birds daily and after opening day, twelve in possession.

Partridge may be taken with a shotgun not larger than a ten gauge or long bow and arrow.

Wild Turkey: Turkey hunting will open in District 1, the Bitterroot-Clark Fork District, containing all of Missoula, Ravalli, and Sanders Counties, on October 2 and run through October 9. District 2, the Helena Area, will run from September 25 through September 27. District 3, the Belt Mountains, will run from September 25 through October 2. In District 4, the Judith River Breaks District, hunting will run from September 25 through October 2. Hunting in District 5, the Judith Mountain District and in District 6, the Bull Mountain District, will be open from September 25 through October 2. District 7, the Southeast District, is open from September 25 through October 23. District 8, the Columbus District, opens September 25 and runs through September 27.

One wild turkey per special tag holder per fall season is allowed.

Wild turkey may be taken with a shotgun not larger than a ten gauge, long bow and arrow, rifle or hand gun. However, in District 6, Bull Mountain, and District 8, Columbus, wild turkey may be taken with a shotgun only, not larger than a ten gauge, or long bow only.

Baiting is prohibited.

For exact boundaries of the districts check the legal description.

MONTANA'S UPLAND GAME BIRDS

From the arid breaks of eastern Montana to the highest mountain tops, nearly every place is home to one kind or another of upland game bird. Each bird offers its own distinctive type of hunting ranging from the panicky burst of sharptails or Hungarian partridge from prairie grasses to the almost pathetically passive Franklin's grouse.

All game birds have the potential to greatly increase their numbers each year. Likewise, they are annually subject to large natural losses. The radical ups and downs of game birds from one year to the next, or over a period of a few years is well known to hunters. The causes for the ups and downs, however, are sometimes rather difficult to understand, and even more difficult to predict. Land uses and weather conditions, especially during critical nesting and brooding periods, play a great role in the annual abundance of birds. Such stresses as population pressures and marginal habitat trigger various reactions which are more difficult to interpret. One thing, is for certain—birds cannot be stockpiled over the years like stacks of hay or bins of grain. Accordingly, it behooves hunters to take what

they can from each year's production, for overall losses of birds are far less influenced by hunting than they are by other factors. Usually, the birds taken by hunters are not additional to, but are an integral part of the annual reduction of birds from one nesting season to the next.

MANAGEMENT

Hunting regulations for game birds can not be based on casual observations. They must be based on biological principles and information which affords as much current data as possible. At the root of management principles is the well-established fact that animals are products of their environments. They have the potential for annually increasing beyond the point which their environments, or habitats, are capable of supporting. The surplus birds are doomed to soon pass out of the picture in one mannor or another. The size of the surplus will vary from one year to the next, depending upon many factors such as weather, food conditions, shelter, disease, competition with their own and other species, etc. In any event, under regulated hunting, hunters take birds which make up a portion of the biological surplus.

In order to take a closer look at some things which influence the management of game birds, let's consider one game bird species. Since the blue grouse is an important game species in Montana, it may be used as an example.

During the winter, blue grouse are found at high elevations up to timberline. Here they quietly spend the winters feeding on pine needles, buds, and a few pine seeds. When snows begin to melt under warm spring sun they move into lower mountain slopes and foothills. The localities chosen for nesting will vary, depending upon yearly conditions of vegetation. Nesting cannot be successful without the proper mixture of grasses and forbs (weeds). It has been found in Montana studies that successful nesting sites require a mixture of grasses and forbs from seven to eight inches high. Low shrubs must not make up more than 30 percent of the total canopy cover. The mixture of grasses and forbs offer protection for nests, young, and are occupied by insects which young birds must have for food.

Only about one half of the chicks which hatch each spring live until fall. Most of the loss is in the first four weeks after hatching. Despite the high loss, given good hatching and growing conditions the fall population may be three times that of the birds living during the spring. Populations present in the fall depend largely on the success of hatching and survival of the young. The amount and quality of vegetative cover dictate the general level that grouse populations can achieve, but other factors may play an important role in year to year variations.

Summer habitat and brood areas generally lie within areas which are used for other purposes such as logging and grazing. These other land uses can greatly affect the bird populations by changing the vegetative cover. Logging, to some extent, and also fires on suitable sites can be very beneficial. On the other hand, heavy grazing can make an area entirely unsuitable for nesting and rearing of young.

The basic needs of other game birds are the same as blue grouse—good nesting cover, good winter shelter, and adequate food of the right kind. There are, of course, differences in specific needs and even differences in life expectancy among species even under ideal conditions. For example, sage and blue grouse seem to live longer, on the average, than sharptailed grouse or Hungarian partridge.

The basic needs of ringnecked pheasants are also the same as other game birds, but hen pheasants have remained "sacred birds." Both males and females of other game bird species share the hunters shot equally, but primarily because the hen pheasant is easily distinguished from the male, they were given complete protection during the earlier years when the introduced pheasants were gaining a foothold in new areas. The general hunting of only the male ringnecks is a hang-on to tradition and from information gained in Montana and other states cannot be justified biologically.

Due to the reproductive rate of pheasants, their annual turnover, whether they are hunted or not, is from 65 to 75%. This annual loss is not selective. In other words, nature plays no favorites and hens are lost as well as cocks. If hunters do not take hens which are surplus to environmental conditions, then nature surely will. Tradition, however, is difficult to surmount and most sportsmen yet seem unwilling to accept hen pheasant seasons even though they have no qualms about shooting females of other species.

INFORMATION FOR SEASON SETTING

Standardized management techniques have been evolved for providing information which is used in setting game bird regulations. These techniques are continually being refined, but basically the information they provide can be broken into three broad categories, as follows: (1) spring breeding bird surveys, (2) summer production data and (3) fall hunter harvest and age ratio surveys.

Information for **fall hunter harvest** and age ratio surveys is obtained through hunter harvest questionnaires, checking stations and wing envelope surveys. These methods all have one thing in common—the need for sportsmen participation. Thus, outdoorsmen are provided an opportunity to help better their sport.

The harvest questionnaire provides information on the yearly trend in the statewide harvest (hunter kill), the relative importance of each species to the total harvest, and the statewide distribution of the harvest. Analysis of this information helps show the efficiency of a harvest and provides a basis for recommendations that would initiate corrective measures in special areas or for particular species.

Checking stations operated in key areas permit a yearly comparison of hunter success as compared to anticipated numbers of birds available to the hunter, thus providing an additional check on population studies.

A sample of wings from harvested birds are collected with wing envelopes and at checking stations. From the wings of native grouse, Hungarian partridges and turkeys, managers are able to determine which birds are juveniles (current year hatch) and which are adults. The ratio of young birds to old birds in this sample affords the manager a check against his earlier brood counts. A large number of young per adult shows a favorable hatch and a probable upswing in bird numbers.

Spring breeding bird surveys are counts made during the spring. The survey techniques vary according to species being censused and make use of characteristic seasonal habits of the birds. Thus, many of the var-

iables are eliminated and year-to-year counts more accurately reflect the comparative numbers of existing birds.

An illustration of this is the spring surveys of sage grouse. These large birds return to traditional mating areas (strutting grounds) year after year. A block of 50 to 100 square miles is carefully covered during late March or early April and all of the strutting grounds in this area are plotted on a map. Then in late April or early May all sage grouse on each of the strutting grounds are counted. On the basis of previous intensive studies it has been determined when these counts may accurately be made. Accordingly, these counts are correlated with time of day, weather conditions and time of the season. Again, research has demonstrated that a seasonal pattern of strutting activity is followed each year and a maximum number of birds are on the grounds at a certain time. This time is not necessarily the same calendar date each spring. Two or three counts of all grouse on the grounds are made during the period of peak abundance. Thus, a knowledge of the birds' habits plays an important part for obtaining accuracy in such trend information.

Summer production data. The success of a season's hatch is the most important single factor to influence the success of hunters, and information of this type is some of the most difficult to obtain. In general, established routes are covered several times each year in a standardized method. The peak of the current year's hatch, time of day, weather conditions, numbers of observers, and mode and speed of travel are all given consideration. Seasonal and daily weather conditions and resulting vegetative conditions are the most important variables. Such variables make it difficult to get counts that are comparable from year to year.

In many species, it has been found that average brood size from year to year is far less indicative of hatching success than is the percent of hens that are successful in bringing off broods. Then, too, the secretive nature of hens with small chicks makes it extremely difficult to get adequate information until late in the season just prior to getting the recommendations in for the August setting of native grouse seasons.

Understandably, a successful game bird management program can best be accomplished when it is based on a systematic and organized accumulation of facts. The Department is continually working to improve present techniques and to find new methods which will be of aid in game bird and other resource management.

IDENTIFICATION — Native Birds

GROUSE

Most persons categorize grouse as being included in one of two groups —mountain grouse or prairie grouse. Mountain grouse in Montana include Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, and blue grouse. These are all native birds. Native prairie grouse include sage grouse and sharptailed grouse.

Grouse are characterized by legs which are feathered down to the feet, (excepting ruffed grouse). The nostrils of grouse are also covered by feathers. Their toes are not feathered, but are seasonally edged with comb-like growths.

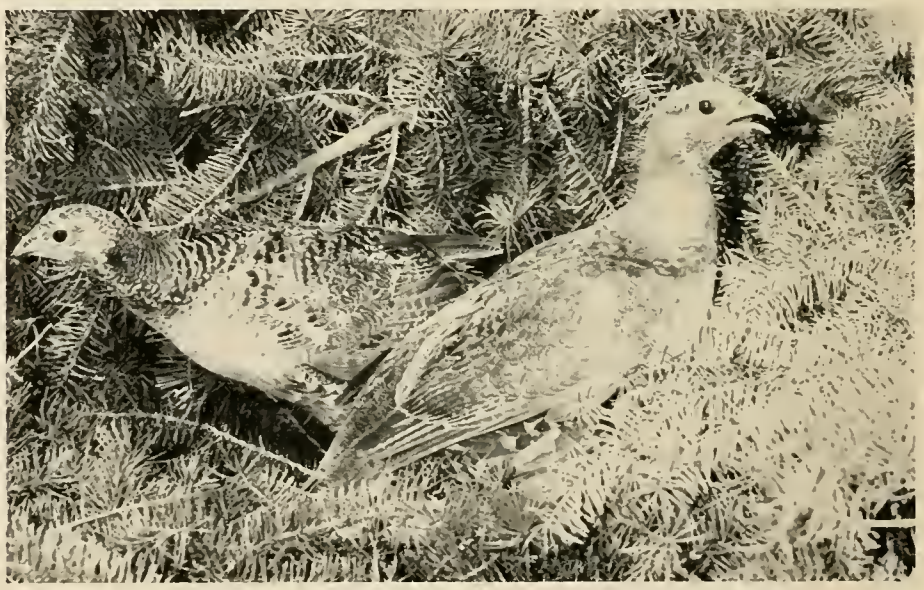
During the spring mating seasons, male grouse go through their repertoires of love-making antics, known as courting displays. Females of the grouse, being rather errant in their ways, may accept various males in courtship.

Grouse build their nests upon the ground, and only the hens care for the eggs and chicks—the fickle husbands evading all family responsibilities.

BLUE GROUSE

Blue grouse inhabit the mountain forests and are commonly found at the edges of openings in timbered areas and in openings near water. In Montana, their range generally coincides with that of Douglas fir.

Blues are the largest of mountain grouse and among the native upland game birds rank second only to sage



Blue grouse, largest of Montana's native mountain game birds.

grouse in size. The name is in reference to the bluish color of the breast feathers. The color on the back is more like a dark slate. During mating display, the males characteristically exhibit dull red air sacks on either side of the neck. The air sacks are fringed by pure white feathers. Central tail feathers of females are mottled brown while those of males are nearly black.

As late summer days begin to shorten and crisp nights hint of autumn, the hardy blue grouse work their way into the high country. Here they spend the long winters quietly in snow encrusted evergreens. Pine and fir buds and needles are the mainstay of their winter diets. The seasonal maturing and drying of vegetation will determine to a great extent where blue grouse are found during the hunting season. If lowland vegetation is still green and lush, the birds will likely be low, or in the process of migrating to the higher ridges. In this event, they will be scattered during the earlier part of the season, and will be more difficult to hunt than during years when lowland vegetation is dry and migration to ridges

is early. Hunters will prosper by searching south and west exposures of ridges, especially in areas where evergreens are broken with open patches. Blues will often sit quietly, blending into the background as hunters pass nearby. The seasoned grouse hunter will, therefore, depend more on his eyes than on his feet for filling his limit.

RUFFED GROUSE

Ruffed grouse are found over most of Montana's more heavily wooded mountains. Thick forests, rocky tangled mountain sides, thickets, and sheltered swamps are haunts of the wary "ruffed."

The ruffed grouse is probably better known throughout the United States than any other member of the grouse family. It is medium sized and usually weighs less than two pounds.

Color of this grouse varies quite widely among individuals, but the general coloration is a spotted reddish brown above and yellowish barred with dark below. A very conspicuous dark band near the end of the tail, bordered on either edge by a lighter band, aids in identification of this species.

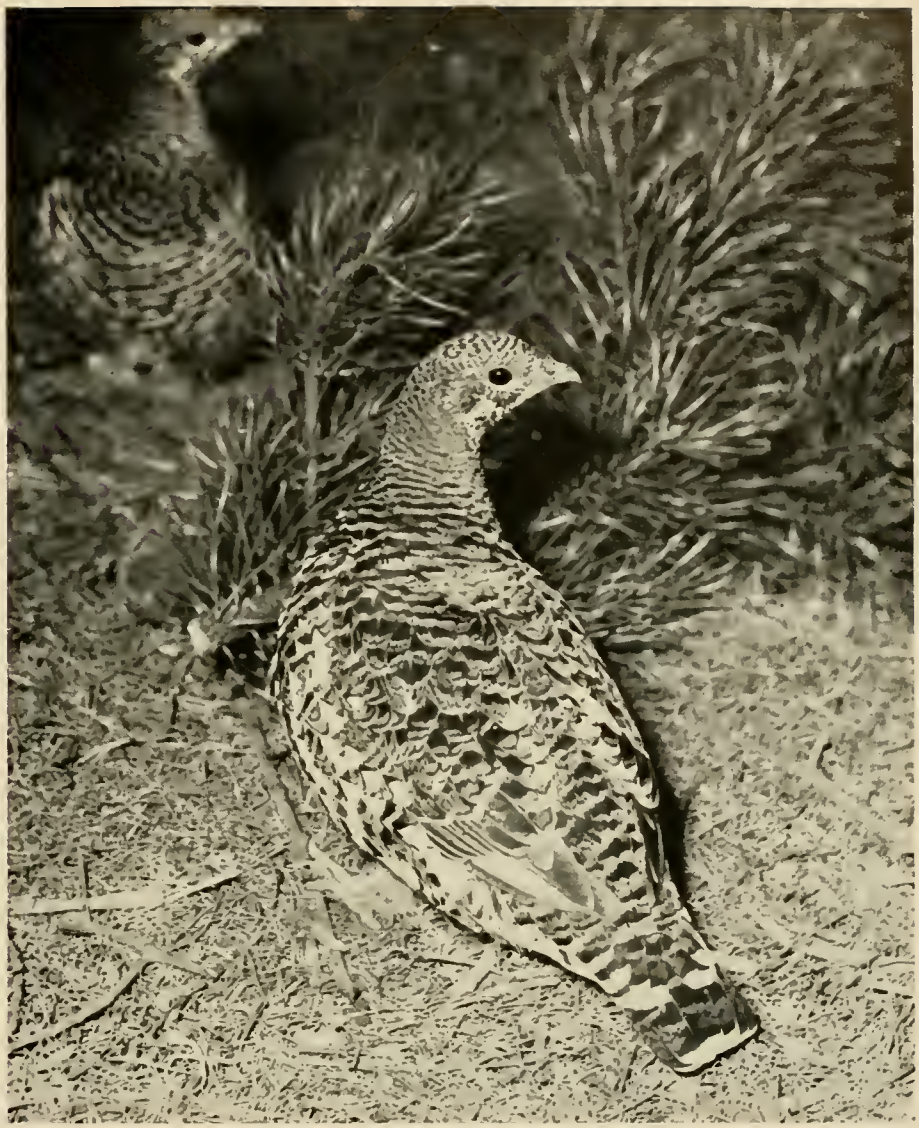
During late summer and autumn, ruffs often roost in trees, but during the winter their roosts are usually on the ground. With the approach of fall, stiff comb-like growths develop on their toes. These help buoy the birds up on soft snow. The snowshoes are shed again during springtime.

On stormy and windy days, ruffed grouse seek the shelter of trees. Hunters must be especially alert on blustery autumn days, for ruffed grouse become unusually wary when the wind is about. If the weather becomes severe, the hardy grouse often burrow into the snow for shelter.

FRANKLIN'S GROUSE

The little "gentlemen birds" of the mountains, as the Indians called the Franklin's grouse, are dwellers of deep evergreen forests. In Montana they are common only in the northwestern mountainous areas.

Both the males and females of this species average around 17 inches long over all. Their color pattern gives them a sort of spotty appearance. Males are rather black and gray above with white variegations. Females are more brown and black above and dull white, barred by black on their under-parts.



Franklin's grouse, also called Fool Hen.

Their unusually naive reaction to human intruders has won this species the unflattering name "fool hen." Foolish they often are, casually loafing about while a hunter prepares to take their lives. Reputables stories are told of killing fool hens with a stick or dragging members of a covey, one by one from a perch with the aid of a long pole and noose while the survivors sit by awaiting their turns.

Hunters will do well to keep a sharp eye when searching out these grouse, for they spend much of their time sitting quietly in trees. Their broken color pattern affords excellent camouflage and they seem to melt into their surroundings. Boggy areas, and spots near water are preferred components of their habitat.

Prairie Grouse

SAGE GROUSE

High, sage-covered plains and plateaus are the homes of sage grouse. Formerly they were abundant over much of the Great Basin, but use and destruction of sage areas for agriculture has considerably diminished their range.

This grouse is dependent upon sage for both food and shelter and their distribution is largely governed by the distribution of sagebrush. In Montana, most are found in the semi-arid portions of the state which still may have large expanses of sage lands.

Sage grouse, or sagehens as they are often called, are the largest North American members of the grouse family. Large males may weigh from four to seven pounds.

Male sage grouse.

The average length of males is around 28 inches overall, while females average around 22 inches.

General coloration of the large birds is dark above, characteristically black, brown and variegated with lighter color. Below, they are a yellowish tinted white. Males have lyre-shaped feathers on their heads and about three inch long filamentous feathers on the sides of their necks. The chin and throat of the male is black and there is a large black spot on the abdomen. Females are colored similarly to males, but lack the black throat, chin and abdominal spot. Females also lack the special neck and head feathers.

Sage grouse are distinctive among the grouse family, not only because of their large size, but also for the lack of a heavily muscled food grinding organ called a "gizzard." The sage grouse merely has a thin-walled stomach-like organ.

As autumn approaches, the family groups and older males begin to flock together. The birds remain flocked throughout the winter at which time they may seek the shelter of valleys. Since leaves of sagebrush make up a bulk of the winter diet, taste of birds' flesh may be affected by sage as they change over from summer foods. Hunting usually opens before the change; consequently, most birds are not tainted by sage during the time they may be legally hunted. A few birds may begin their sage diet early, and immediate drawing of a downed grouse will help insure palatibility.

SHARPTAILED GROUSE

Sharptails are scattered broadly over Montana; however, they are most common in the eastern portion of the state and in some central areas. Studies show two distinctive types of habitate in eastern Montana. One most widely used is wheat fields interspersed with large areas of grass and shrubbery, though in Fallon County, sharptail habitat is virtually devoid of shrubby vegetation.

The contrasting and more limited habitat is rolling sandhills of Sheridan County. Much of this area has no grain and is characterized by brushy patches interspersed with open grassland.

Sharptails are medium-sized grouse, averaging about 20 inches in length. They are mainly yellowish-brown above, spotted with black. The head is slightly crested with partially erect feathers. The head and neck are deep buff and there are whitish strips behind each eye. Underparts and the throat are whitish.

Sharptails in Montana are locally called "Prairie Chickens," but the true prairie chicken is not known to be in Montana. During the fall, sharptails gather and may often be seen in trees and on haystacks or straw piles. Generally, they lie quite close to a dog and will often startle hunters by breaking cover with a whirr of wings and a frightened "cac-cac." During severe weather they will burrow into the snow for protection against the cold and wind.

Introduced Birds

RINGNECKED PHEASANT

The rinknecked pheasant inhabits most areas where there is grain farming with adjoining streams and brush cover. The popular bird is of Asian ancestry and is a cross of two Asiatic species introduced into the United States.

The affinity of ringnecks for agricultural lands and their ability to adjust to various climates have won

Sharptailed grouse—note pointed tail. True prairie chicken has square tail.

Ringknecked cock pheasant at top and hen pheasant below. Lower legs are not feathered as are legs of the grouse.

them the position of "most popular game bird."

This is probably our most widely recognized game bird. The males are an array of lustrous color with heads and necks of metallic blue-green and irridescent purples and bronzes. A conspicuous white neck ring and bold, bright red skin on either side of the head make the cocks easy to identify.

Females are drab in comparison to the males. They are somewhat smaller than cocks and a mottled brown in color. The long, pointed tail of the male, barred with black and olive affords easy identification during flight.

Sharptails often inhabit the same areas as ringnecks and may sometimes be mistaken for hen pheasants. However, the much longer tails and featherless lower legs of female pheasants should afford positive identification for even the novice hunter.

Ringnecks are fast runners and will usually attempt to elude hunters by running rather than taking wing. They are also masters of camouflage and may seem to vanish even in areas of scant vegetation.

After being hunted a day or two, even birds of the year fully understand the intent of men who roam the fields. Consequently, the most successful hunters are those who use well-trained dogs for either pointing or flushing and retrieving.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

The little "Hun" is a native of southwestern Asia and of Europe. It is probably the most widespread of all Montana upland game birds and is found statewide from semi-arid rangelands into irrigated agricultural lands. Perhaps the best producing areas of Montana lie within the north-central portion of the state.

Hungarian partridges are predominantly colored in shades of gray. The shoulders and breast are light pastel. The back contains considerable brown and wings are brown with white lines running lengthwise through them. The gray flanks are barred and spotted with dark brown.

Male Hungarian partridge. Note horseshoe shaped spot on the breast.

Males and females of this species have much the same appearance, but the female is generally paler in color. Males have a characteristic dark horseshoe-shaped marking on the breast.

These birds prefer open areas, but may be found near, not in, wooded spots. They possess the wariness and evasive know-how to match that of nearly any game bird. They are not only strong runners, but are also fast fliers. During flight they may wheel erratically, and on the ground will lead poorly trained dogs on frustrating and fruitless chases.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

The original homeland of Chukars is Southern Asia. Although about one hundred chukar rleases were made in Montana, the birds have failed to establish themselves only in limited numbers and in but a few localities.

The birds are a little smaller than ruffed grouse and are strikingly, but not brightly colored. Their backs are brownish and the sides gray with black vertical bars. A very prominent black line runs from their foreheads through the eyes, down either side of the neck and joins in the breast area to form a rough V below the white throat. Pink bill, feet, and legs add a finishing touch to their unusual coloration.

Hungarian partridges are masters at camouflage.

Wild turkey gobbler (right) with flock of hens.

MERRIAM'S WILD TURKEY

Wild turkeys are native to the United States, but are not known to have existed in Montana in historical times. The Fish and Game Department made their first plant of turkeys during 1954, though sportsmen had apparently tried, unsuccessfully, to establish another type of wild turkey previously.

Wild turkeys are the largest game birds in North America and are considered the only native member of the pheasant family. They closely resemble domestic turkeys, but weigh less on the average and are more streamlined. Male "toms" can be distinguished from females by the stiff beard of tassle-like feathers growing from the upper breast area. Females are much duller in color, lacking the metallic lustre of the males.

Wild turkeys, often called the "king of game birds" are known both for their cunning and their flavor. To hunt this wily bird with any measure of success, sportsmen should be acquainted with the birds' habits. During the summer in Montana turkeys remain in higher, forested country. In autumn they move into lowlands where they feed upon waste grain strewn in stubble fields. In their travels they generally work up gullies or ridges. Often they will fly into the low country and work back uphill toward roosting areas.

A traveling flock often creates a great deal of noise while scratching and feeding. Old gobblers are usually more solitary and more wary.

Calling of turkeys is generally ineffective unless the flock has been scattered or unless it is mating season. The caller should station himself in an area where birds are likely to travel. Calling downhill or through dense vegetation is a waste of time. A most strategic spot is between two calling birds. Birds that are called in will approach the caller warily and steal away or run at the slightest indication that all is not well. Standing still is not very effective when stalking a turkey, for their exacting eyes will immediately distinguish the form of a still man.

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